

HALE BROS. & CO.
This Morning, at 9:30:
BOYS'
Straw Hats, 25c. Each!
THIS IS LESS THAN HALF THEIR REGULAR VALUE.

Men's Fancy Scotch Cheviot Suits, in single-breasted cutaway; sack style. Price, \$12.
Men's Fancy Brown and Black-checked Cassimere, in single-breasted cutaway; sack style. Price, \$8 50.
Young Men's Suits, in Dark Grey California Cassimere; ages, 10 to 16. Price, \$5 a suit.
Young Men's Suits, in Medium Dark Cassimere, with fancy broken plaid; ages, 9 to 12. Price, \$7 50.
Men's Fancy Half Hose, in a great variety of patterns, 25 cents a pair.
Men's Fine Gauze Undershirts, 25 cents each.
Men's Extra-good Quality Percale Shirts (various patterns), at \$1 50 each.
Men's Light-colored, Soft and Stiff Dress Hats, in all the latest shapes; bottom prices always named.
Men's All-linen Dusters, 75 cents to \$1 50 and upwards.

Never was our assortment of Clothing larger than now.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED SAME DAY AS RECEIVED.

HALE BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

Munyadi János
The Best and Cheapest Natural Aperient Water.

"A NATURAL LAXATIVE, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS."
Prof. MACNAMARA, M.D. of Dublin.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
Prof. ROBERTS, F.R.C.P. London.
"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

H. G. MAY & CO.,
Dealers in Fruit, Produce, Poultry, Fish.

FULTON MARKET, Nos. 428 and 429 K street, cor. of Fifth, Sacramento. jyl-14

EDWARD L. GREGORY, C. B. BARNES, FRANK GREGORY,
GREGORY, BARNES & CO.,
(Successors to Gregory & Co.)
Nos. 126 and 128 J street. jyl-14

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND FRUIT. Full stock of California Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand. Orders filled at lowest rates. jyl-14

LYON & CURTIS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Butter, Eggs,
AND
PRODUCE GENERALLY.
Nos. 117 to 123 J street, Sacramento. jyl-14

W. R. STRONG & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
SEEDS, FRUITS & GENERAL PRODUCE
Proprietors CAPITAL NURSERY, Sacramento, Cal. Seed and Fruit Catalogue sent free on application. Nos. 6, 8 and 10 J street, Sacramento. jyl-14

CALIFORNIA MARKET,
No. 815 J street, bet. Eighth and Ninth.
A. CHRISTIANSON AND L. MATTHEWSON, Proprietors. A first-class stock of Fruit, Vegetables, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Eggs, etc., always in stock. Our old friends, former patrons and the public invited to call. jyl-14

D. DEBERNARDI & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in Imported and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts and Dried Fruits. m2-14

MARKETS.
NEW YORK MEAT MARKET,
Nos. 1020 and 1022 K street, between Tenth and Eleventh.
A. L. KINDS OF MEAT FRESH daily, and sold at the lowest possible prices. All meats kept in ice-house under constant supervision. A sure guarantee that it is in perfect condition at all times. jyl-14

S. GERSON & CO.,
No. 220 J street, Sacramento.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in Imported and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts and Dried Fruits. m2-14

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS,
Wilcox & White Organs!
Just received a New Stock of ACCORDIONS, HARMONICAS, etc., embracing all the latest styles.
Country orders promptly and carefully attended to, at lowest prices. jyl-14

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

MATTERS AND THINGS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Silver Coinage—General Grant—California Wool—An Aged Embezzler Sentenced.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

California and Oregon Wools.

New York, July 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed J. L. Perkins, of the Sixth Auditor's office.

The Secretary of the Interior today heard arguments by counsel for the Northern Pacific Railway in support of their appeal from the decision of Commissioner Sparks, revoking the order made by acting Commissioner Harrison, rectifying the terminal lines of that company's land grant in Oregon.

The Solicitor of the Treasury today approved the bond of S. H. Brooks, Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, in the sum of \$500,000.

Secretary Whitney has, on the ground of insolvency, revoked the sentences of suspension of Paymaster John W. L. Frazier, who was tried by Court-martial on the Pacific coast.

Wm. J. Bryant has been appointed Inspector of Halls at Seattle, Washington Territory.

Hanged for Murder.

MEANSVILLE, July 17.—David Ackles (colored) was hanged today for the murder of Frank Barrett and his wife (colored), last January. The hanging was the occasion for running excursion trains into Meigs and thirty 000 people witnessed the execution. Just previous to leaving his cell, the father and mother of the murdered man visited Ackles. He asked them to pray for him, and they did so. The murderer died without a struggle.

RALEIGH (N. C.), July 17.—Eaton Mills (colored), a noted desperado, was hanged this afternoon in public at Halifax for the murder of Henry Bank.

Five thousand persons, many colored, witnessed the execution. Mills was cheerful to the last. He made no confession.

The Cleveland strikers preparing for war.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—The strikers are continuing to engage in military drills, and are preparing for a general strike.

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FOREIGN FACTS.

A HITCH IN THE ANGLO-SPANISH NEGOTIATIONS.

The Afghan Frontier Question—Defenses of Great Britain—Affairs in Cambodia.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122 1/2 for 4s of 1907; 112 1/2 for 4 1/2s; sterling, 24 5/8; 103 1/2 for 3s; silver bars, 106 1/2.

Silver in London, 49 1/2; consols, 99 1/4; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 106 1/2; 12 1/2; 4 1/2s, 115 1/2.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 85 1/2 @ 86 1/2 cents.

The mining-share market was stronger in San Francisco yesterday, on important news and rumors. The favorite stocks were those of the north and middle groups. Hale & Norcross sold at 87 1/2 Consolidated California, 83 1/2; Best & Belcher, 82 1/2; 2d and 3d, 81 1/2; 4th, 80 1/2; 5th, 79 1/2; 6th, 78 1/2; 7th, 77 1/2; 8th, 76 1/2; 9th, 75 1/2; 10th, 74 1/2; 11th, 73 1/2; 12th, 72 1/2; 13th, 71 1/2; 14th, 70 1/2; 15th, 69 1/2; 16th, 68 1/2; 17th, 67 1/2; 18th, 66 1/2; 19th, 65 1/2; 20th, 64 1/2; 21st, 63 1/2; 22nd, 62 1/2; 23rd, 61 1/2; 24th, 60 1/2; 25th, 59 1/2; 26th, 58 1/2; 27th, 57 1/2; 28th, 56 1/2; 29th, 55 1/2; 30th, 54 1/2; 31st, 53 1/2; 32nd, 52 1/2; 33rd, 51 1/2; 34th, 50 1/2; 35th, 49 1/2; 36th, 48 1/2; 37th, 47 1/2; 38th, 46 1/2; 39th, 45 1/2; 40th, 44 1/2; 41st, 43 1/2; 42nd, 42 1/2; 43rd, 41 1/2; 44th, 40 1/2; 45th, 39 1/2; 46th, 38 1/2; 47th, 37 1/2; 48th, 36 1/2; 49th, 35 1/2; 50th, 34 1/2; 51st, 33 1/2; 52nd, 32 1/2; 53rd, 31 1/2; 54th, 30 1/2; 55th, 29 1/2; 56th, 28 1/2; 57th, 27 1/2; 58th, 26 1/2; 59th, 25 1/2; 60th, 24 1/2; 61st, 23 1/2; 62nd, 22 1/2; 63rd, 21 1/2; 64th, 20 1/2; 65th, 19 1/2; 66th, 18 1/2; 67th, 17 1/2; 68th, 16 1/2; 69th, 15 1/2; 70th, 14 1/2; 71st, 13 1/2; 72nd, 12 1/2; 73rd, 11 1/2; 74th, 10 1/2; 75th, 9 1/2; 76th, 8 1/2; 77th, 7 1/2; 78th, 6 1/2; 79th, 5 1/2; 80th, 4 1/2; 81st, 3 1/2; 82nd, 2 1/2; 83rd, 1 1/2; 84th, 1/2; 85th, 1/4; 86th, 1/8; 87th, 1/16; 88th, 1/32; 89th, 1/64; 90th, 1/128; 91st, 1/256; 92nd, 1/512; 93rd, 1/1024; 94th, 1/2048; 95th, 1/4096; 96th, 1/8192; 97th, 1/16384; 98th, 1/32768; 99th, 1/65536; 100th, 1/131072.

Frederick Burnister, a wealthy German, committed suicide in Baltimore Thursday.

General Howard Kears trouble in Utah between the Gentiles and Mormons.

Ex-Senator Kernan, of New York, has declined the appointment of Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway.

The defenses of Tripoli are to be strengthened by the Porte.

Marquis de Caux has been granted a final decree of divorce from Madame Patti.

It is proposed to construct a ship canal in France from Havre to Marseilles.

The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Spain and the United States have been revived.

In Spain, Thursday, 1,629 new cases of cholera were reported, and 52 deaths.

Princeton, Colusa county, and Chico experienced slight shocks of earthquake Thursday night.

The residence of Governor Stoneman, in Los Angeles county, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with his warehouse.

Ole Gole, a Norwegian sailor, was drowned yesterday near Port Costa.

F. H. Colverwood will succeed Bret Harte as Consul at Glasgow.

During the last seven days, 215 business failures occurred in the United States and Canada.

A field fire near Livermore, yesterday, destroyed forty acres and one stock of barley.

The French losses in Cambodia since January amount to not less than thirty-four thousand men.

Joseph F. Cottingham, aged 68, was sentenced in Philadelphia yesterday, to four years' solitary confinement for embezzlement.

The Canadian House of Commons yesterday voted \$20,000 to General Middleton, for suppressing the Northwest rebellion.

Eight hundred men left Eau Claire, Wis., yesterday, to work upon the Canadian Pacific Railway.

David Ackles (colored) was hanged in Helena, Ark., yesterday, in the presence of 6,000 people.

The execution of Eaton Mills took place yesterday in Halifax, N. C., 3,000 people witnessing it.

Near Elora, Ia., Thursday night, George Johnson murdered Grace Rand, his wife's sister, and then killed himself.

The striking ironworkers at Cleveland are arming themselves, and daily engaging in military drill.

There were several deaths from heat in Hudson county, New Jersey, yesterday.

The camp of the 30th party, of Sacramento, was destroyed by fire at Lake Tahoe, yesterday.

A seven-round prize fight, with bare knuckles, took place yesterday, a mile of Stockton, N. B. Jones, an old resident, died in Stockton yesterday of paralysis.

Eugene Miles was fatally injured in San Jose yesterday, by a fall from a wagon.

Six children of Josiah Evans perished in the flames of a burning house near Grahampton, Pa., Thursday night.

"IF FILTERED."

Some city officials and citizens were the other day examining artesian wells east of the city, when, it is reported, one of the company remarked that no artesian well water is better than the Sacramento river water "when filtered," and that in this opinion there was general concurrence by the company.

It was well enough to have put in the proviso quoted. But there is misconception regarding even that. Filtration does not absolutely purify. The idea prevails to a considerable extent that the process removes from fluids poisons and contaminating matter. It has been conclusively established that this is a fallacy. Filtration removes matter that is absolutely foreign to it, mechanically intermixed with it, and sufficiently coarse to be retained by the filtering substance. Beyond this it has no effect. It is not a purifying process in a chemical sense, but only so far as it removes solid matter.

The judgment of the residents of Sacramento regarding the palatable quality of the river water is very largely biased by habit. It may be admitted that no chemical analysis has disclosed any grave impurities in the river water, but dates may be recalled when such submission of the water of the stream would certainly have resulted differently.

The need of Sacramento now is clearer water and purer water from a source of unquestioned character, furnished at the lowest possible cost, and in a manner that will not bind the city hand and foot to any scheme, beyond possibility of release. We may go into extenuations over the softness, sweetness and general excellence of the river water to our heart's content, but the fact remains that it is a muddy, nasty-looking fluid, bearing such an undue proportion of solid matter that it is offensive to sight and, very often, to other senses.

All the words in the English language, however employed, will not eliminate from the question of the river water supply the quoted words, "if filtered." The very necessity for the use of the qualifying term is a kind of condemnation. We of Sacramento may take some comfort in it, but the stranger, whom we would have come to and be one of us, will find nothing inviting in the qualification.

Even Sacramentoans may feel some stomachic qualms when they recall the seasons of overflow, succeeding which the water furnished the people for domestic uses takes on a milky hue, and to the sense of small testifies to its recent visit to vast beds of vegetation.

They may be brought to yield even the qualifying "if filtered" when they sail up stream and witness the Feather river pouring in its filthy flood, bearing the washings of a half score or more of towns and min-

ing camps, to say nothing of the sludges which it continues to bring down to the destruction of river navigation and, the menace of valley lands. They may question the correctness of their judgment, but with the saving qualification, in the face of the testimony of the river pilots that each autumn the river banks are strewn with dead fish, the decaying carcasses so contaminating the atmosphere that even these hardy boatmen sicken. Of this fact the testimony is plentiful.

The judgment of the Sacramento must afford him small comfort in the face of the fact that the American river, emptying into the Sacramento at our doors, is made the sewer pipe of one public institution and the drain for a settled portion of the country for a very long distance. Towns and villages, boats and boatmen use the river for purposes that cannot contribute to purity, and all the learned rapscallops in the world about the self-purification of the running stream cannot remove the suggestion of impurity that forces itself upon one in a single day's trip up stream and observation upon the banks.

The medical testimony recently telegraphed from Spain, where the cholera is epidemic, is, that those communities upon river banks and using river water suffer most from the scourge, while those using deep artesian well water are practically exempt from the affliction. Our own Boards of Health have warned us that if the cholera reaches here it will be an act of only ordinary prudence to boil every gill of river water drawn for domestic use; and sanitarians are quite agreed that to boil water supplied by rivers traversing settled regions is the proper thing to do in every family where it is drawn for drinking purposes, at any and all times.

This city, we repeat, is in sore need of clear and pure water. The problem of procuring it may, or may not, be a difficult one. A variety of schemes have been put forward. The RECORD-UNION is wedded to none of them. Experiment with the artesian well supply on the east of the city cannot be reasonably objected to. The cost at best will be light, and if it fails the city will be left precisely where she is now in respect to a water supply. No one can object with any show of reason to a fair trial of that scheme, and to a full examination into all other plans for supplying us with pure cool water. The introduction of such supply will be an absolute saving to businesses in which the use of gritty river water is a positive burden and hindrance. It will be economical for the city and reduce the wear and tear of the pumping machinery, if it shall be retained under the new system. She has already paid out large sums for repairs necessitated by the cutting action of our emery-like water. The water supply question should not be allowed to drag along and die out. The city is as able to deal with it now as she will be one year or five years hence. She should take hold of it now and probe it to the bottom, fixing upon that scheme of supply that will conserve the best interests of economic government, the public health, and the desirableness of the place as a home.

THE NUDE AGAIN.

The Salt Lake Tribune hotly denies that it discussed the "nude in art" question with any knowledge of the debate of the question here, or of the act of the Los Angeles committee that gave rise to it.

This is a somewhat strange statement, in the light of the Tribune's first article on the subject, but its explanation is accepted, as it cuts no figure in the consideration of the issue. The Tribune charges that our strictures upon shameless street displays referred to show-bills, when in fact the reference was mainly to the sensual and indecent news-stand and bulletined flash literature. Our contemporary adds: "If its objection to the play-bill is on the score of its utter lack of art, then the question of moral propriety doesn't come in at all. If the art and excellence in it is all that is to be considered, then the moralities have no business in the discussion. If decency and propriety in morals are to be considered, then high art has no more business to violate them than low art, or no art at all."

Our objection is to that inconsistency of taste which finds offense in such works as Michael Angelo's Creation of Eve, but is insensible to the grossly offensive prints that are circulated broadcast to work the destruction of youth. Both are the products of artistic genius. The RECORD-UNION has not contended that "the public should receive any sort of vilence if only it come indured as art." To so construe our language is to misrepresent it grossly. The best test of anything is that which experience applies. The representations of the human form in accepted art works must be shown to have produced ill effects, to have demoralized and debased, before any claim for exclusion from art galleries can be rightfully made. The Tribune insists that if the nude in art is defensible at all the exposition of the nude human form itself is more so. In this it begs the question, as did the English critic it quoted. The absurdity of that position does not merit further response than we gave some days ago.

IS IT "DIRTY REFORM?"

The Pull Mall Gazette's exposures are characterized by the New York Post as servitors of the purposes of obscene literature. Published here, where the lofty end to be attained by the application of such drastic remedies for the quickening of the moral health is not in view, and the printing of the disclosures would indeed be objectionable. But the social body in England is sick with moral leprosy, and only the revelation of the disease, and the shaking of the dry bones of society, can work a reform. It is, indeed, one of the few pardonable instances of justifying vulgar means by the desirable end. It is unquestionably true that in England few have read the filthy disclosures of the Gazette as an aid either to personal or social improvement, but it is not credible that the reading of the articles has lessened the horror of vice, or enlarged the ideas of virtuous possibilities and opportunities. Those who could be so influenced had no need to seek information or stimulant in the columns of the Gazette. The case with which a depraved nature could find the opportunity to gratify its vicious appetite in England is one of the most remarkable features of the expose. The Post may

continue to exclaim against the publication referred to as "dirty reform," but it remains that it was the only way left open through which a reform could be brought about that must be accomplished. We do not believe that in this day and age the wisest is he "who in the field of what is called immorality, seeks safety, not in knowledge or in courage, but in ignorance or flight," for such a philosophy in practice ties the hands of the virtuous and gives free rein and an unobstructed field to the vicious. Virtue need fear no contamination in the battle with vice. We cannot exterminate vermin except we search out its hiding places, nor can moral reforms be worked by the wisdom of those who seek safety in ignorance or flight. It is not at all likely that the commission investigating the London horror could have been drawn to that work except the public sentiment behind it had been first prodded into activity by the publications objected to by the Post. But all that journal can say of the indefensibility of reproducing the Gazette's nastiness, on this side the water, will receive the concurrence of decent American journalism. Its presentation to readers here can have but one purpose, to feed the morbid appetite for sensational and immoral literature. But when the time comes here, or anywhere else, for the working of a great moral reform, the popular and right judgment will be that exposure of the need of it will quickest bring it about. Every effort to cover up, disguise or the from moral pestilence, is an influence tending to give it legal vitality, and a contribution to its perpetuation.

ANOTHER FAITH CURE.

Rosa Warren, a student in the Oldenberg (convent, Indiana, leaving there, went to Indianapolis. An accident resulted in injuries to her spine, and a disease, believed to be spinal meningitis, set in. She suffered for three weeks; she was partly paralyzed; her neck was contorted, and her head was drawn into an abnormal pose. She demanded to be returned to the convent, and was taken back. Thereafter she had been considered an irreligious girl. At midnight, shortly after her return, she arose and engaged in earnest prayer to the Virgin, and presently stood erect and announced herself cured, and the testimony is that she is wholly healed. Bishop Chastard investigated the case and vouches for the facts. Rosa had always been a nervous girl, and never was robust. So far as the facts are concerned, they are not to be denied—not is there any need to question them. But as to whether this is a case of "miracle" is a very different matter. The believers in the fifth cure point to it as proof positive of the miraculous. But it will bear just as readily the application of the theory that by her rising from bed and engaging in prayer at midnight, she brought into activity nervous forces that had not before been awakened, and these overcame or counteracted the abnormal conditions that partially paralyzed her. There is just as much physical proof of this as of the alleged fact that miraculous interposition restored her. Neither can the power of the will, the effect of imagination, have been exemplified as potent to heal in cases quite as "miraculous" as the one just recited. Both in this country and in Europe innumerable instances of faith-cures are recorded, and some of them rest upon testimony that cannot be set aside as deceptive or unreliable. The "faith-cure" doctors at the East are even now claiming to cure the lame, blind, and deaf, and to anoint with oil and the laying on of hands, accompanied by prayer. Very recently believers in the faith-cure held an international conference in England, which was attended by a vast number of people. At that meeting cures are claimed to have been effected that are not less marvelous, if true. But there have been equally as sudden cures effected by the play of imagination, sudden fever and influenza—other than religions and having none of the elements of religious faith. For instance, take the case of the sick girl in the hospital into whose month the physicians inserted the bulb of a thermometer to ascertain the temperature. The girl believing it a remedial appliance, at once announced herself as better. The physicians found that her belief had really effected a beneficial change, and they presently again applied the instrument with much show of grave ceremony, and the girl announcing herself cured again, was found to be free from disease. Certainly that of Rosa Warren.

It is satisfactory to know that the First Cremation Society of San Francisco is meeting with encouraging success in its effort to raise, through the agency of a joint stock company, the means necessary for the erection of a crematory. The society has resolved to receive subscribers outside of San Francisco, which is action in response to a desire of non-residents to participate in the benefits of the organization and the use of the building about to be erected. It is very desirable that the crematory be set up the coming fall. The sentiment in favor of incineration is rapidly and steadily broadening, and at the present time there is in reality no serious opposition to the cremation process being used in this country. In fact, the sentiment of the people has undergone a radical change upon this subject, and it is altogether likely that the close of the present decade will witness the general acceptance of the system in all the great cities of the Union. The action admitting members to the San Francisco Association who reside without that city, is wise and will unquestionably result in material additions to the capital of the company just organizing to put up the first towers.

WHEN THE RECORD-UNION asserts that gambling is suppressed in Sacramento it states the simple fact, and from which there can be no escape. When any paper in this city or elsewhere states that gambling has not been suppressed here, a flat falsehood is published. The pitiful evasion will not avail that poker games and other card-playing continues. The fact is, as every one knows, that no authorities can suppress that which is not by the statute made unlawful. Games of every kind that are unlawful are suppressed, card playing for money or otherwise is not prohibited by law, and therefore cuts no figure in the case. But as a matter of fact, there

is not nearly so much "poker" playing or card playing for money now, as when unlawful games were licensed by the city authorities, and banking games were plentiful in the city. The attempt to injure the fair fame of Sacramento by falsely denying that gaming has been suppressed here, and asserting that the evil of gambling was worse than before banking games were closed up, is willfully malicious, and deserves to be characterized in terms we do not choose to employ in these columns. It is a vicious, unpardonable and contemptible effort to revive impressions abroad that have done Sacramento such incalculable injury in the past, for the sole purpose of bolstering up an exploded theory.

The member from Mexico claims that by the treaty of 1868 he was restored to American citizenship, as that convention provides that a return within two years to this country from the Republic of Mexico, by former citizens who have secured citizenship in Mexico, shall secure such persons recognition in their native country as citizens. This is disingenuous. The treaty did not undertake to restore the person to citizenship in the United States. It did not and could not undertake to set aside the process by which a foreigner may be naturalized. Even conceding all that the member from Mexico claims, that he regained his residence here, he gained only the right to be naturalized, to have a record made of the fact of his return to citizenship. Without that there is and can be no judicial knowledge of the fact that Mr. Henley claims to exist. The treaty referred to cannot create new citizens—that must be done according to the laws made in conformity with the Constitution.

The New York Herald, in its issue of the 7th inst., reviewing the statements of ex-Minister Young and his advice that we treat with England to prevent the export of Chinese laborers from Hongkong, sensibly comments: "The purpose of Congress was to exclude Chinese laborers from any part of the world. The legislation is not aimed merely at nationality—that is, subjects of China—but against the entire Chinese race. Those in Congress, Justice Field argued, who voted for Mongolian exclusion, never intended, while shutting out Chinese from China, to leave the gates open to the extensive population of the British possessions of Hongkong, Singapore, Australia, etc." Precisely, and for that reason is restrictive legislation needed and not a treaty with Great Britain, which would necessitate concessions on our part to secure an end we can attain without asking the consent of the British Government.

DISPITE all that has been said and the long period of business depression, the figures prove that the exports from California for the past half year have been much larger in volume than for the corresponding period in 1884—the actual increase in export values is some \$4,000,000. Even in the matter of imports we have exceeded the figures of the first half of the year 1884. The outlook is not bad, but has many elements of encouragement. The one most damaging thing is the conventional groan about "hard times." It does far more to discourage and to prostrate industrial energies, than the facts about trade and commerce and production.

THE blue-grass region has been the source of millions of wealth to Kentucky. The evidences are patent that California enjoys better facilities in all essential particulars for the cultivation of fine stock. Californian-bred horses are coming to the front to prove their superior merits, and it is safe to assume that the industry that produces them will prove one of the chief means of support for this State. The men to-day engaged in breeding fine horses in California are the pioneers in an enterprise rich in benefits to this State.

THE erratic Brick Pomeroy, whose crankiness is assumed, proposes to start a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Mrs. Burratt. It now, some other day, will open a subscription for the purpose of setting up a statue of Wilkes Booth. We shall have a team of fools attempting to work up a mean sensation. There are some men content to be notorious, if they cannot be famous.

NEW ORLEANS people have discovered that in deep strata beneath that city are veins of pure water. The Poydras advises householders to form groups and have artesian wells sunk. Once give New Orleans water better than the cistern rain-water and the supply from this city will immediately improve.

THE Stockton Bull devotees leader to an argument to prove that women should learn to swim. Certainly, why not? It is a conceded proposition, and needs no labored effort to support it.

CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

Now that the RECORD-UNION states that gambling has been wholly suppressed in that city for a period of three months, we accept the statement as correct. In extension of the shortcoming of not having made earlier mention of the fact, we plead ignorance.—[San Francisco Call.]

The experience gained in the few wars in which the United States has been engaged have taught us unmistakably that our only effective land defense or power of controlling internal disorders is in the volunteer soldier. But the nation has been remarkably negligent in the matter of organizing, arming and drilling its militia.—[San Jose Mercury.]

We are now starting on a new year, and one that promises much brighter days than the long-to-be remembered one of 1884-85. There is much that renders this almost a certainty.—[San Francisco Journal of Commerce.]

With all the difficulties in the way of the enforcement of the law removed, nothing is now needed but vigor on the part of the Federal officers in the territory, and such a blow will be given the surviving relic of barbarism on this continent that its recovery need not be looked for.—[Chicago Herald on Mormonism.]

It is said that the position of woman is a test of civilization. As woman is boss throughout the United States our civilization may be said to be fully tested.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

GEORGE BUTLER writes that he does not intend to take part in politics save when he may be called upon. That settles it. Gen. Butler's retirement is final and complete.—[Baltimore American.]

It is not time that the unauthorised use by patent medicine dealers and others of the names of prominent men should be prohibited.—[Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

The best way to find people out is to let them know you are about to call on them with a petition.—[Chicago Current.]

There is something radically wrong in Mexico when a country situated on top of rich silver ore is lazy enough to go into bankruptcy while Americans are building and owning her railroads.—[New Orleans Picayune.]

BOOK REVIEW.

HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC STATES. Works of Hubert Home Bancroft. Vol. XIII.

HISTORY OF MEXICO. Vol. V. 1824-1861. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

The fourth volume of the "History of Mexico" brought us up to the year 1824 and the overthrow and death of Iturbide and the tragic events of the close of the war for independence in the revolution of 1821, by which Mexico "became her own mistress, after a probationary course of three centuries under stringent colonial regime," as our author so concisely sums up the result. The present volume takes up the thread of the romantic story of Mexico in the years 1824-4 and carries it up to and into the year 1861, when our own country stood upon the precipice of a gigantic rebellion. The same close attention to details and the development of all the factors of historical influence, however minute, mark this volume as the work of a distinguished and accomplished historian.

We are presented with a very clear statement of the actual condition of affairs in the new government, with its demagogues and its national Congress, who by divided opinions, taking its first false step in setting up a triumvirate of military men, Congress rapidly obliterated all signs of the late Empire, and within a few years the coat of arms, and set about to revivify the lifeless financial condition of the country. The new authority soon divided into political parties and the friends of the old empire did their utmost to foster animosity between the Centralists and Federalists. The provincial juntas, with exaggerated ideas of their importance, created the end of trouble, and revolutionary movements in more than one province embarrassed the new government, against which the Federalists were constantly plotting. These risings were suppressed with a vigor that commanded respect for the Government. In 1823 steps were taken to frame a constitution. The efforts were resisted by the adoption of the famous 5th Article, on which the whole scheme hinged, and then followed revolutions in various sections, and the blood and bitter persecution. The article read: "The nation adopts the republican, federal, popular, representative form of government. The adoption of this article really determined the destiny of Mexico, and from this point the political history of the country becomes of absorbing interest. It was not until October, 1824, or after nearly two years' labor, that the Constitution was proclaimed, a name given to the Republic, and the 16th of September and the 4th of October declared to be the only national anniversaries. The new constitution confirmed the Federal system established by the Acta Constitucion. It declared the independence of the country, announced the abolition of all religious privileges, and to be tolerated, and the States to be component parts of the federation, the general Government being divided into legislative, executive and judicial departments. A volume from this point proceeds through a period rich in historic interest, and concerning which Mr. Bancroft has left unnumbered pages. We are given a vivid picture and clear insight into the efforts of Spain to reconquer Mexico, the operation of the Federal system, the rise of the Texas question, the declaration of independence of that Territory, and the causes which led up to the war between Mexico and the United States of America. A period so fraught with interest and involving such momentous interests cannot but prove, in review, of profoundest interest to the reader. In no former work has this review been made in such detailed completeness as in the volume before us. We are given a clear insight into the spirit of the Mexican people, and the springs of the Mexican character which led to the neighbors to take so hostile an attitude to foreigners that even citizens of the United States were expelled from Mexico, and our first Minister was expelled. These intentions were of the most generous character regarding the commerce and mutual prosperity of the two countries, was of necessity recalled. Within the period traversed by this volume occurred that notable event—the abolition of slavery by Mexico—taking place much more than a quarter of a century in advance of like action by our own Republic. By the act of absolute abolition (1827) masters were compensated for the loss of the slave property; but as the law had lifted its hand against the slave, slave owners in that colony were not permitted to share in the benefits of compensation. No more interesting chapter in the volume can be designated than that which treats of Texas independence. Chapter VIII, also, treating of the "Pasty War," is of deep interest, detailing as it does the first blood shed by the neighbors to take so hostile an attitude to foreigners that even citizens of the United States were expelled from Mexico, and our first Minister was expelled. These intentions were of the most generous character regarding the commerce and mutual prosperity of the two countries, was of necessity recalled. Within the period traversed by this volume occurred that notable event—the abolition of slavery by Mexico—taking place much more than a quarter of a century in advance of like action by our own Republic. By the act of absolute abolition (1827) masters were compensated for the loss of the slave property; but as the law had lifted its hand against the slave, slave owners in that colony were not permitted to share in the benefits of compensation. No more interesting chapter in the volume can be designated than that which treats of Texas independence. 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The Plum Curculio—Estimated Yield
of Standing Grain—Cocaine
Growing in California, etc.

The following, from J. T. Hoyt, of San Mateo, concerning the pear slug, appears in the *Rural Press*: "Two or three years since a subscriber gave a simple remedy for the pear slug. It has been tried and found true. Throw a handful of dirt about the tree upon it; the dust adheres to the leaf and destroys it and he quits at once. The remedy is always at hand where the soil is kept stirred. This seems to be a year for them. In my little orchard of fifty barrels I stopped them in an hour. This is quite true. I wish the *Rural Press* to publish it, and it will sometimes be worth while to gather the fine dust from the roadway. It is so much finer than the soil near the trees that one does not have to handle a

OUR IMPORTATION OF EGGS.

industrial establishments. They are said to be much warmer than the best leather-soled shoes under such circumstances, and have not the oppressive condensation of moisture characteristic of gum.

A purer water supply and drainage system were introduced into Calcutta in 1870, and during the next three years the cholera mortality fell off from 5410 to 1675 per annum. Since 1870, however, it has steadily increased, although the water supply is still in fair condition and the drainage as good as in many European cities. It often rises to 800 deaths per month during the summer season, and in March of the present year it was 968.

Immigration Society it was determined to publish a pamphlet descriptive of our country, its resources, and the advantages of a permanent home throughout the State, as well as convincing immigrants that this is the best country in the State to stop in. We are satisfied we have the soil and climate to raise the choicest fruit, grapes, etc., and if there is an acre too forbidding for these, we have the soil and climate to sustain the corn and the stock-raising business. This is the camping season, and many of our young people are off in the mountains hunting or fishing. Hardly a day passes without one or more outings go through town, up the Dutch Flat or Forest Hill "divide," or returning; while others construct a trip to the coast and the sea.

commend his efforts in "Snob Papers." It does him no credit, because in other works he has shown merit and no mean capacity. In maturer years, and after severer culture, he will call for the rocks and mountains he has upon and rounder, forever inaccessible the entire edition of "Snob Papers," which his publishers puff to a nauseating degree.

The "Ladies' Floral Cabinet," published monthly at 22 Vesey street, New York, maintains, with good ability and interest, its field as a magazine of floriculture and domestic arts. While some of its contents regarding the cultivation of flowers, and the garden climate, in these valleys, the information it furnishes concerning flowers, plants, ornamental trees, garden, house-

months; \$2 for three months. Post-
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<p>F. E. TEBBETS, DENTIST, 914 SIXTH STREET, between 4th and 5th and west side, opposite Congregational Church.</p>	 <p>156-1</p>
<p>W. WOOD, DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and streets. Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth.</p>	 <p>156-11</p>

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